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sir, to offer you the expression of my most distinguished consideration.
(Signed) TITTONI."

A meeting took place at Milan of the French and the Italian members of the fifteenth Universal Peace Congress for the purpose of founding a league whose aim shall be the disarmament of the Franco-Italian frontier.

In accordance with a resolution voted at the Milan Peace Congress, the President, E. T. Moneta, sent a letter to the Pope, in the name of the Congress, inviting him to exert his influence as strongly as possible in favor of peace among the nations. In his reply, received on the 8th of November, the Pope reminded Mr. Moneta that Popes are always apostles of peace. He had shown his own interest by accepting an invitation to negotiate for a pacific settlement between three American States when war was threatening. He expressed his full attachment to the idea of peace, and hoped that the nations would devise measures for preventing war instead of merely being satisfied to moderate its horrors.

The King and Queen of Italy at the Peace Pavilion.

La Vita Internazionale, of which E. T. Moneta, president of the Milan Peace Congress, is editor, gives the following account of the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to the Peace Pavilion on the Milan Exposition grounds on the 19th of October:

"In the afternoon of Friday last, the 19th [October], at about 3 o'clock, the King and Queen of Italy came to visit the Peace Pavilion, in the Exposition in the Park. They were received by the president of the Lombard Peace Union, E. T. Moneta, who acted as their guide during the visit, which lasted about a quarter of an hour.

"The King and Queen showed much interest in the autographs, the pictures and the printed documents on exhibition. King Victor Emanuel examined with special pleasure the autographs of Garibaldi and of Cavour, the etchings of Goya and the reproductions of the celebrated pictures of Verestchagin, of many of which he remembered to have seen the originals in Russia.

With special attention did King Victor and Queen Helena examine the great painting of Gaetano Previati, "The Horrors of War," the powerful conception of which they greatly admired. They stopped with interest before the Boggiano machine for the referendum voting, taking note of the results of the referendum in regard to armed peace and progressive disarmament. These results, up to the 19th of October, are as follows: 7,065 votes cast; for progressive disarmament, 5,883; for the armed peace, 965; abstentions from voting on this subject, 217.

"King Victor examined with special care the photographs of the engineer D'Adda, executed during the Russo-Japanese War, and the synoptic tables and diagrams referring to the progress of arbitration. In reference to this last, he noted with satisfaction that the best treaty of arbitration, which is not weakened by any limitations, is that recently concluded between Italy and Denmark.

"As a souvenir of the visit, King Victor was presented by E. T. Moneta with a small silver tablet, reproducing on one side the Peace Pavilion, and on the other the inscription: 'To Victor Emanuel III., King of Italy, the

Lombard Peace Union, as a sincere token of homage and of hope.'

"The King and Queen kindly wrote their names in the Visitors' Book.

"When the King and Queen left the Pavilion they were accompanied to the threshold by E. T. Moneta, who, while expressing the warmest gratitude for the distinguished visit, made to King Victor the most fervid wishes, in the name of the Peace Society of Milan, that his reign might be glorious because of its influence on the civic life of the nation, and that it might not be blurred with any stain of blood."

The Duty of an Ambassador.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the announcement of whose early retirement from the head of the British Legation at Washington is regretted by all, has a very high notion of the duties of an ambassador. These duties he has clearly been faithfully trying to fulfill during his stay at our national capital, and in his contact with our people. In his speech recently before the Victorian Club of Boston he gave utterance to some facts in regard to the attitude of the British people toward this country that, if generally and fully known, would remove nearly every vestige of the lingering dislike of our citizens for the mother-country. His speech was as follows:

"I am very deeply sensible of the honor you have done me. An ambassador's first duty is to uphold the interests of his people in the country to which he is accredited, and by his people I mean not the people in the islands in the north of Europe, but the people of the flag and the people of the empire, wherever they may be, and whether they come from Canada; New Zealand. Australia or Kent. His second duty — and, happily, the two duties very often coincide — is to bring about, so far as the efforts of one man can, some improvement in the relations between his own country and the country in which he is serving. [Applause.] And it is to that portion of my duty that I shall address myself to-night.

"I earnestly assure all Americans here — Englishmen need no such assurance — that there is on our side nothing but goodwill toward the United States. As I said when speaking on the subject at Washington a year or two ago, the feeling is strong in every class of our nation. The King has shown it consistently. The British aristocracy has shown it in a very practical manner. A not inconsiderable part of the rising generation has American blood in its veins; and if things go on as they are doing, it really looks as if we should see before long the British people equipped with an American nobility. As to the mass of our people, they are, and I believe always have been, well disposed to America.

"We have had our fraternal quarrels, but, nevertheless, the general feeling on the English side has, on the whole, been one of goodwill throughout. It has been well said by one of the distinguished men who represent this State in the Senate that friendship between the two nations is natural, not only by the common speech, hopes, beliefs and ideals, but by the much stronger ties of real interests, while enmity is unnatural and can be created only by effort.

"When I was an ambassador in Europe I used to hear a great deal about what was called the Anglo-Saxon

league. It seemed to be a fixed idea in the minds of many people that continental Europe was threatened by a great danger, the danger of an alliance between America and England. Well, I do not mind telling you in confidence that no such alliance exists or is contemplated. The United States are quite strong enough to take care of themselves, and so assuredly is the British empire.

"It has been generally believed on this side of the water, and not without reason, that at the time of the Revolution England was the bitter enemy of America. Trevelyan in his history of the American Revolution shows that the war was regarded as a civil war, and was thoroughly unpopular. Whatever might be thought of the arguments by which the government upheld its right to tax the colonists,—and on that matter there was room for differences of opinion,—the English people did not wish to enforce the claim by war. Among English statesmen of that period, the first three names were those of Pitt, Fox and Burke. All three opposed the war to the utmost.

"The employment of foreigners against the American colonists was fiercely and naturally resented. Yet the reason for it was that the King could not get Englishmen to enlist for service against those whom they regarded as their own people.

"Do not suppose that all this backwardness on the part of the English people was due to want of spirit or patriotism. It was due, as Lord Shelburne pointed out at the time, to the fact that they refused to regard the war as a foreign war.

"Not only was the Revolutionary War unpopular in England, but its results in England were wholly different from its results in America. It was fought on American soil, and moreover it was to Americans the great event of their past, the very foundation of their national existence. To the English people it was only one incident in their long island story, and as a nation they had suffered little from a war waged three thousand miles away from their homes. It left no bitterness behind. I like to believe that even in America the bitterness which it left behind has been to some extent exaggerated. It is true that in 1812, toward the close of the long struggle with Napoleon, the United States threw their weight into the scale against England, and there was once more some rough fighting by land and sea between Englishmen and Americans. But the War of 1812 did not command universal approval in America.

"To the north of the United States there has been slowly growing up all that time under the British flag, to which it had held fast in weal and woe, a nation which promises to be one day among the greatest nations of the earth. Her frontier now marches with that of the United States for three thousand miles. What do we see on that long border line? Is the frontier guarded to north and south by great fortresses bristling with cannon and manned by garrisons ready at any moment to repel a sudden attack? Along the whole extent of the line hardly an armed man is to be seen. On either side is a peaceful population, living in no dread of its neighbor. The reason must surely be that, in spite of occasional disputes, amounting at times to dangerous tension, the people of the two nations have never entertained for one another any feeling of real hostility.

"I can only say again that there is nothing but good will in England toward the United States. There is something more even than goodwill. There is a feeling of kinship and of pride in our kinship. [Loud applause.] We are proud first of the British flag and of the free nations that gather around it. Their interests are our interests, and their people are our people. But we are proud, too, not envious, of this great country — proud, heartily proud, of the stars and stripes. [Prolonged cheering, everybody standing to applaud.]"

Autumnal Meetings of the British Peace Society.

The autumnal meetings of the British Peace Society were held at Bristol, Bath and Weston-super-mare on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. The afternoon Conference at Bristol was presided over by the Dean of Bristol. The speakers were Canon Tetley, Rev. H. B. Bromley, Dr. W. Evans Darby and others.

The Dean declared that to secure universal peace they must go to the root of the matter and inculcate peace principles in the young. Canon Tetley felt that they must get down to bed-rock and cultivate the temper of peace, and do away with that insolence which is provocative of so much mischief.

Dr. Darby, after alluding to the dangers of conscription, and the method alone in which justice between nations can be secured, directed his remarks chiefly to the fallacy that preparation for war is the best method of assuring peace. "No man would fill his house with gunpowder to guard against explosion."

An interesting colloquy took place between the Dean and Dr. Darby as to the necessity of compelling submission to arbitral decisions if arbitration was to be of any real service, the Dean inclining to the compulsory view, and Dr. Darby radically opposing it.

The evening meeting was presided over by Mr. Joseph Storrs Fry, head of the great Fry Cocoa Works. The speakers were Rabbi Joshua Abelson, Rev. R. Cynon Lewis and others. Mr. Fry urged that if they looked at war in the pure light of reason and Christianity they must arrive at the conclusion that war is absolutely wrong, not only actual war, but preparation for it, and the spirit of it. All the advantages were on the side of peace: all the disadvantages on the side of war. It was a false view that the world is governed by physical force. In the last analysis, the affairs of the world are decided by the forces which are greater than physical force.

Rev. R. C. Lewis introduced a resolution and spoke against rifle shooting in the schools. People who thought imperially were apt, he said, to act imperiously. He pleaded for economy, the sanctity of human life, for the highest and noblest brotherhood, "according to the Book itself."

Rabbi Abelson read an interesting paper on "The Blessing of Peace — A Jewish Ideal." A war-loving Jew, he said, was a contradiction of terms, as the corner stone of rabbinical ethics was love.

Dr. Darby then, on request, gave an account of the Milan Peace Congress and the Berlin Conference of the International Law Association. "These meetings," he said, "represented marvelous progress in the sentiment of Europe on the question of peace." He was specially